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CYRUS
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SOLD HEREfor the weary traveler is
Cyrus Noble whiskey.

Its stimulative and tonic
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It is pure and old.

Distilled from selected
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Of delicate flavor.

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American Goods,
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Corner of Nuuanu and Hotel Streets.

New Goods Received by Every Steamer.

Crepe, Silk, Champoray,
Woolen Pajamas.
Crepe, Linen Golf Shirts.

AT
ASADA & CO.
No. 141 Hotel Street.

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HOUSE HEARS HALF DOZEN
BILLS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Exactly on the minute President Russell called the Senate to order yesterday morning and during the prayer by the chaplain, four of the six Republican Senators were absent. Carter and Crabbe made their appearance immediately afterwards, while Baldwin and C. Brown arrived a few moments later.

The part of the minutes relating to the incident between President Russell and Senator Achi was changed upon suggestion from Senator Carter and the exact words uttered by Achi were inserted.

The actual business opened by an argument between White and Carter, each claiming their right to the floor at the same time. Carter appealed to the chair, who commanded White to take his seat.

The chair gave out that owing to the fact that he had not been furnished with any rules, he had therefore adopted a set of rules of his own. This was vigorously contested by Carter, who denied the right of the chair to act for himself in any capacity.

Carter moved that report of committees be received and when put to a vote was lost.

White here introduced a resolution to the effect that the Senate proceed to Molokai in company with the members of the lower House next Friday evening, and that one representative from each paper be permitted to accompany the Legislature. Reporters were instructed that no cameras would be allowed.

Senator C. Brown offered to amend the resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the committee from the lower House.

Kaui proposed a second amendment so that only those who desire to go need attend.

White explained that the reason for prohibiting cameras was so that "no reflections could be cast upon the members of the Molokai settlement."

Carter moved that the trip be deferred until such time as the rules for the house were adopted. In support of his motion Carter claimed that so far the actions of the Senate were a disgrace to every member in the Senate and that the body was the object of ridicule from every person in Honolulu.

C. Brown thought that some time during the middle of the session would be time enough to visit Molokai and proposed that they pay attention to business for the next two days and adopt some rules. Brown stated that he had at least twenty-six bills to introduce as soon as the Senate was in shape to receive them, and feared that if every Senator had the same, the business could not be finished within the ninety days allowed them. He then moved that the resolution offered by Senator White be laid on the table.

Senator Kalaauokalani is the first Senator to realize that the time lost in the house was due to the fact that each Senator thought it his duty to say something on the most trivial question which might arise, and he urged more expedition in the transaction of business. He followed his remarks by a passionate appeal in behalf of the unfortunate at Kalaupapa and urged the adoption of Senator White's resolution. "The committees," he said, "who have gone there from the Legislature before have made a pleasure trip of it and have come back knowing little more of the true condition of the lepers than they did before the visit. I will give my support to the resolution and amendment proposed by Mr. Brown."

To Carter's inquiry concerning the present condition of the lepers, Senator Kalaauokalani replied that he had received a letter from the settlement on last Friday appealing for aid and describing their pitiable condition.

A third amendment was proposed by Senator Baldwin that a committee of five be appointed to act with House committee as a joint committee.

Senator Kaohi grew eloquent in his support of the resolution and argued that two days would be better than one day. He bitterly arraigned the previous expeditions to Molokai, claiming that all they had ever done was to ride horseback and in other ways make a pleasure trip of the whole. He urged that the trip be extended over three days, leaving here on Thursday instead of Friday.

The amendment by Carter was carried by a vote of seven to six. Carter evidenced a desire for work by moving that no recess be taken until the rules were adopted but failed to satisfy his brother Senators what provisions could be effected for meals. White moved to adjourn to 1:30 p. m. and the motion was lost.

C. Brown moved to proceed with the rules and refused to grant permission to Paris to introduce a resolution adopting some special rules.

The rules of procedure were then taken up until the house adjourned to meet again at 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The reading of the rules was resumed at 1:30 o'clock with but few of the Senators in their seats, the tardy ones straggling in one at a time until all seats were filled. The lobby was composed entirely of Hawaiians, the white people seeming to have lost interest in the proceedings.

The rules relating to the appointment of the various committees necessary met with a long debate and ended in very few changes.

Two hours were spent in passing on twelve sections of the rules, making only twenty-nine adopted out of a total of 104 sections to be acted upon.

Senator White was the chief obstructionist during the day and inspired Achi to move that the rules be referred back to a new committee and that White be appointed as chairman of the same.

Carter moved that the report of the old committee be received and the committee discharged and that a new committee be composed of Senators White, Kanuha and J. Brown. Motion was lost and the discussion of the rules again resumed.

An attempt was made to pass upon a rule to restrict the free discussion of any subject brought before the Senate by limiting any speaker to ten minutes for debate.

This was bitterly denounced by Carter, who pronounced it "gag" law. Cecil Brown expressed his opinion that such an action would react upon the Senators should the rule be adopted.

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The 1900 year's business in this store amounted to many thousands more than in any year before. Hence more remnants—and as to price, this Remnant Sale—the first of the new century—we propose to make the greatest and most important ever seen in this city.

Those who don't know how our sales are conducted will be well paid to come in this week.

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Achi supported the two previous speakers in an able argument, but during his speech Senator White was caucusing among his constituents and the Independents generally paid but little heed to what was being said.

Brown moved that when the question be put the ayes and noes be taken, but motion failed to carry.

Evidently fearful of the results of the eloquence of the Republican Senators upon his party, White moved for an adjournment until morning and Senator Carter moved an amendment that the house adjourn to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening but the maker of the original motion refused to permit it. The motion was put and carried.

FIRE CLAIMS'
COMMISSION

Governor to Appoint
Board of Three
Members.

REPRESENTATIVE GILFILLAN of Honolulu introduced the following—House Bill 4—in the House of Representatives yesterday:

An Act to Provide For a Commission to Take Evidence Concerning Injuries to Property Caused by the Action of the Board of Health in Connection With the Suppression of the Bubonic Plague in Honolulu, and elsewhere in This Territory and by the Conflagration in Honolulu on January 30, 1900, and to Report Thereon.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. The Governor shall appoint a Commission consisting of three competent and disinterested persons to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by an action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory and by the conflagration in Honolulu on January 30, 1900, and to report upon claims for damages growing thereout.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall designate one of such persons to be chairman of said Commission.

Sec. 3. As soon as practicable after its appointment, the Commission, through its chairman, shall give public notice that it is ready to receive claims and to hear evidence concerning the same.

Sec. 4. The Commission shall thereafter hold public sessions for the hearing and consideration of claims at some convenient place in Honolulu on not less than three days in each week until the consideration of all claims filed shall have been completed.

Sec. 5. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 6. The Commission shall have the same power as that now possessed by the Circuit Courts to compel the attendance of witnesses, to compel the production of books, papers and accounts, to administer oaths and to punish persons guilty of contempt. It shall also have the power to appoint a clerk, a stenographer, a bailiff and interpreters, and to all such other acts, and to take all other steps necessary to the proper discharge of its duty in receiving, considering and reporting upon all such claims as may be brought before it in accordance with the provisions of this Act. And it shall have power to make rules for the conduct of its work, but not inconsistent with any provision of this Act.

Each Commissioner of the Commission and the clerk of the Commission shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations.

Sec. 7. The Commission shall have jurisdiction, and it shall be its duty to hear, examine into and determine as to the truth of all claims founded upon actual and direct injuries to property which are filed with the Commission within six months from the date of the notice specified in section 3. No claim for any speculative or consequential damage, or for the loss of rent or the use of property, or loss of profits through the interruption of business shall be considered. Nor shall the Commission consider any claim not filed within said period of six months. Upon the completion of the work, the Commission shall report its findings to the Governor. Such report shall state in detail in each case the name of the claimant, amount of claim, nature of property alleged to have been damaged, the facts found by the Commission, its award, and also such comment as it may see fit to make.

Sec. 8. Claims shall be filed with the clerk in duplicate by the person who is the owner of the property at the time it is alleged it was injured or by the person to whom the claim has been duly assigned in writing. The statement of claim must be verified by the oath of the claimant or by some one on his behalf that the claim is true of the affiant's own knowledge, except as to matters stated upon information and belief, and as to those, that he believes them to be true. Each claim shall contain an itemized statement in the English or Hawaiian language of the loss sustained, the situation of the property at the time of the loss, and if the claim is for injury to a building, shall state the name of the owner of the land upon which it stood and when and upon what consideration the claimant or his assignor became interested therein; the amount of the loss, and if any, on such property and the name of the insurer. In case the owner of the property has deceased or is a minor, the claim shall be presented by his legal representative.

Sec. 9. The Territory may appear before the Commission by attorney and present evidence and otherwise defend against such claims. The clerk shall deliver one copy of each claim filed to the Attorney General, and no other service upon the Territory shall be required. It shall not be necessary for the Territory to answer or to otherwise join issue on any claim.

Sec. 10. Claims shall be heard in the order in which they are filed unless the Commission shall for special reasons otherwise direct. But no claim shall be heard within three days after the same is filed.

Sec. 11. Sworn copies of the minutes, resolutions and records of the Board of Health, sworn reports of agents to the Board of Health as to the sanitary and other conditions of the premises condemned by the Board of Health, and sworn statements of Board of Health appraisers as to the value of property, and values therein stated, provided that such minutes, resolutions, records, reports and statements were made prior to the passage of this Act.

Sec. 12. There shall be paid by the claimant upon the filing of each claim a deposit to cover the cost of hearing and reporting upon the claim, as follows:

Where the amount claimed does not exceed \$500, \$5.

Where the amount claimed is more than \$500 and does not exceed \$1,000, \$5.

Where the amount claimed is more than \$1,000 and does not exceed \$2,000, \$10.

Where the amount claimed is more than \$2,000, \$15.

All moneys so deposited shall be accounted for and paid by the chairman into the Treasury of the Territory.

Sec. 13. Every witness shall be entitled to receive from the claimant in whose behalf he has been summoned, at the time of the service of the subpoena, the sum of one dollar, and, if he does not reside in the District of Honolulu, five cents per mile for traveling ex-

penses in going to and returning from the office of the Commission.

Every witness summoned to testify on behalf of the Territory shall be entitled to compensation at the same rates, to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay of Government witnesses, provided in section 15, after he shall have testified or have been excused from attending.

Sec. 14. All vouchers for incidental expenses of the Commission and for the pay of the interpreters and witnesses shall be certified to by the chairman of the Commission.

Sec. 15. The following sums amounting to \$30,000 are hereby appropriated to be paid out of all moneys in the Treasury received from the current receipts of the general revenues of the Territory to defray the expenses of the Commission:

Pay of three Commissioners, at \$200 per month each	\$6,000
Pay of counsel for the Territory, at \$250 per month	3,000
Pay of stenographer at \$125 per month	1,500
Pay of clerk at \$100 per month	1,200
Pay of interpreters	1,000
Pay of bailiff at \$50 per month	750
Pay of Government witnesses	6,000
Incidental expenses	4,000
	\$30,000

Sec. 16. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

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Pay of bailiff at \$50 per month	750
Pay of Government witnesses	6,000
Incidental expenses	4,000
	\$30,000

Sec. 16. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

WIRES TO GO
UNDERGROUND

Text of Hoog's Bill
To Regulate
Them.

THE following is the text of House Bill 7 introduced by Representative William Hoogs yesterday:

An Act to Authorize and Regulate the Placing of Electric Wires in the Streets of Honolulu.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. Any person or corporation engaged in the business of producing electric light or power, and having a plant in good working order of a capacity sufficient to continuously supply for public use 10,000 lights of 15 candle-power each, upon complying with the conditions and terms set out in this Act, may place and maintain wires in the streets of Honolulu for the purpose of transmitting electricity or light, power and other purposes.

Sec. 2. No wires shall be placed upon any street in Honolulu situated within the boundaries set out, nor upon the streets forming said boundaries, unless such wires are placed at least two feet underground. Beginning at the junction of King and Liliha streets, and thence along Liliha street to School street, thence along School street to Punchbowl street, thence along Punchbowl street to Kinohiki street, thence along Kinohiki street to Victoria street, thence along Victoria street to King street, thence along King street to South street, thence along South street to Queen street, thence along Queen street to Punchbowl street, thence along Punchbowl street to the line of Kalaupapa street, thence along Kalaupapa street to the harbor front, thence along the harbor front to River street, thence along River street to King street, thence

(Continued on Page 3.)